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Agenda items 111 and 118

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Human resources management

Gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present document contains the annual report of the Secretary-General on the use of gratis personnel. The annual report concerns the situation during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 51/243 of 15 September 1997, in paragraph 12 of which the Secretary-General was requested to report annually on the use of gratis personnel, indicating, inter alia, their nationality, the duration of their service and the functions performed. The report updates the previous annual report (A/56/839) and covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002.

2. By General Assembly decision 55/462 of 12 April 2001, the frequency of reporting on the situation of gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities was changed from quarterly to annual, commencing with the period ending 31 December 2001.

II. Type I gratis personnel

3. Table 1 provides data on type I gratis personnel who serve under an established regime.[1] These are interns, associate experts and technical cooperation experts obtained on a non-reimbursable loan.[2] The total number for each category as at 31 December 2002 is compared with the numbers contained in previous reports.

4. The overall number of type I gratis personnel has increased by 60.9 per cent, from 187 personnel as at 31 December 2001 to 301 personnel by 31 December 2002. The overall increase is mainly due to a 108 per cent increase in the number of interns (type Ia), from 68 as at 31 December 2001 to 142 by 31 December 2002. The number of associate experts (type Ib) increased from 105 in December 2001 to 124 in December 2002, an increase of 18.1 per cent. The number of technical cooperation experts (type Ic) increased by 150 per cent, from 14 to 35, over the reference period.

III. Type II gratis personnel

5. Table 2 provides information on the one type II gratis personnel in service as at 31 December 2002, by department, nationality, function and duration of service. The duration of engagement is more than one year and is expected to end on 31 December 2003.

6. Table 3 shows the evolution of type II gratis personnel during the period from 31 December 2001 to 31 December 2002, by department or office. The total number of one type II gratis personnel as at 31 December 2002 shows a decrease by 66 per cent compared with the total of three as at 31 December 2001.

7. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights separated one type II gratis personnel in 2002, who had been engaged as an indigenous people's rights lawyer.

8. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) separated one type II gratis personnel in 2002, who had been engaged as a health economist to provide Member States with policy advice.

9. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) engaged in 2001 a type II gratis personnel as a hydrology expert, whose services were provided

by the Government of Germany for a period of two years. As at 31 December 2002 he continues to perform his services, which are expected to end on 31 December 2003.

10. Table 4 shows the number of regular staff members in ESCWA where the type II gratis personnel performed functions as at 31 December 2002. The ratio of his representation to regular staff is 0.4 per cent.

Notes

[1] See section 1 of ST/AI/1999/6 of 28 May 1999 on gratis personnel.

[2] In conformity with the new personnel statute of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), which was established as a subsidiary body of the Security Council to replace the United Nations Special Commission as from 17 December 1999 (see A/51/688/Add.2, para. 4, and A/51/688/Add.3, para. 3), all type I gratis personnel were phased out by 30 September 2000.

Abbreviations used in the tables

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNMOVIC	United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission
UNSCOM	United Nations Special Commission

Table 1
Evolution of type I gratis personnel

As at	*Interns*	*Associate experts*[a]	*Technical cooperation experts*[b]	*UNSCOM UNMOVIC*[c]	*Total*
31 October 1996	131	76	31	112	350
30 September 1997	195	72	32	109	408
30 September 1998	214	115	31	18	378
30 September 1999	296[d]	290[d]	18	25	629[d]
31 December 1999	43[d]	268[d]	16	25	352[d]
31 March 2000	10[d]	270[d]	13	19[d]	403[d]
30 June 2000	20[d]	271[d]	12[d]	15	504[d]
30 September 2000	151	250	11	0	412
31 December 2000	39	218	8	0	265
31 December 2001	68	105	14	0	187
31 December 2002	142	124	35	0	301

[a] 200 series.
[b] See ST/AI/231/Rev.1.
[c] See S/22508.
[d] Adjusted (see para. 2).

Table 2
Type II gratis personnel, by department, nationality, function and duration of service
(As at 31 December 2002)

Department	*Nationality*	*Function*	*Count*	*Duration of service*
ESCWA	Germany	Hydrology expert	1	More than one year

Table 3
Evolution of type II gratis personnel, by department or office
(31 December 2001-31 December 2002)

Department or office	*Reported on 31 December 2001*	*Reported on 31 December 2002*	*Change (%)*
ESCWA	1	1	(+0%)
OHCHR	1	0	-1 (-100%)
ECA	1	0	-1 (-100%)
Total	**3**	**1**	**-2 (-66%)**

Table 4
Number of regular staff in the department where the type II gratis personnel performed functions
(As at 31 December 2002)

Department	*Staff in the Professional and higher categories*	*Staff in the General Service and related categories*	*Total staff*	*Number of gratis personnel*	*Ratio of gratis personnel to staff (percentage)*
ESCWA	86	162	248	1	0.4

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Agenda items 36 and 160

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 4 February 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I submit to you below a list of Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace which occurred from 26 January to 2 February 2003.

As can be seen from the annexed list, sporadic Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace occurred during that period but have suddenly increased over the past few days, so that during the period from 26 January to 2 February 2003 alone, 28 such violations occurred. The reports issued by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) indicate that many of those violations involved deep penetration into Lebanese territory by Israeli warplanes flying at low altitudes over populated areas of Lebanon and breaking the sound barrier. Lebanon wishes to emphasize that such flights by Israeli aircraft over Lebanese populated areas instil terror among Lebanese civilians, especially children, and therefore constitute a form of international terrorism.

Israeli aircraft, moreover, have continued to fly in the manner referred to by you in your previous reports, especially the last two (S/2002/746 of 12 July 2002 and S/2003/38 of 14 January 2003), namely by flying over the sea and then entering Lebanese airspace north of the area of operation of UNIFIL in order to avoid being observed and identified by UNIFIL.

Lebanon considers it important to point out that, given that the Israeli violations of the Blue Line and Lebanese airspace constitute unlawful acts of aggression and provocation, Lebanon will exercise its natural and lawful right of self-defence, opposing them with ground anti-aircraft fire. Moreover, it is neither logical nor just to equate the Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace with Lebanese opposition to them by means of ground anti-aircraft fire, because, were it not for the Israeli air violations, the Lebanese ground anti-aircraft batteries would not be firing. Consequently, the responsibility rests with Israel, which must put an end to its

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violations of Lebanese airspace and stop such violations from creating great tension and destabilizing the region.

These violations are part of a long, continuous succession of daily violations the Blue Line carried out by Israel against Lebanese sovereignty by land, sea a air, in flagrant contravention of the relevant Security Council resolutions, particular resolution 425 (1978), as reported to you in our previous communicatio dated 22 May 2000 (S/2000/465), 24 June 2000 (S/2000/624), 27 June 200 (S/2000/626), 11 August 2000 (S/2000/794), 2 November 2000 (S/2000/1066 6 November 2000 (S/2000/1071), 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1087), 17 Novemb 2000 (S/2000/1102), 26 November 2000 (S/2000/1118), 8 December 200 (S/2000/1172), 20 December 2000 (S/2000/1223), 29 December 200 (S/2000/1258), 31 December 2000 (S/2001/1), 15 January 2001 (S/2001/4 17 January 2001 (S/2001/56), 17 January 2001 (S/2001/62), 5 February 20 (S/2001/110), 11 February 2001 (S/2001/164), 1 March 2001 (S/2001/184 19 March 2001 (S/2001/243), 2 April 2001 (S/2001/313), 10 April 200 (S/2001/344), 12 April 2001 (S/2001/355), 17 April 2001 (S/2001/371), 30 Ap 2001 (S/2001/430), 8 May 2001 (S/2001/454), 14 May 2001 (S/2001/476), 14 M 2001 (S/2001/478), 17 May 2001 (S/2001/502), 29 May 2001 (S/2001/531), 18 Ju 2001 (S/2001/606), 25 June 2001 (S/2001/630), 27 June 2001 (S/2001/64 24 September 2001 (S/2001/901), 23 October 2001 (S/2001/1004), 28 Novemb 2001 (S/2001/1119), 11 December 2001 (S/2001/1117), 18 December 20 (S/2001/1206), 31 December 2001 (S/2001/1337), 21 January 2002 (S/2002/9 24 January 2002 (S/2002/114), 13 February 2002 (S/2002/167), 4 March 20 (S/2002/247), 12 April 2002 (S/2002/414), 24 April 2002 (S/2002/480), 13 M 2002 (S/2002/538), 15 May 2002 (S/2002/543), 21 May 2002 (S/2002/564), 10 Ju 2002 (S/2002/651), 20 June 2002 (S/2002/687), 11 July 2002 (S/2002/75 14 August 2002 (S/2002/935), 8 October 2002 (S/2002/1123), 8 November 20 (S/2002/1235).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, under agenda items 36 and 1 and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Houssam **Di**
Chargé d'affaires

Annex

Information summary

Subject: Israeli air violations

Between 1130 and 1222 hours on 26 January 2003 four Israeli warplanes overflew the sea off Shikka at a distance of 12 miles from the coast and reached the Bsharre, Uyun al-Siman, Dahr al-Baydar, and Damur areas. They circled over the areas of Shikka, Batrun, Byblos and Jounieh, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1212 and 1218 hours on the same day four Israeli warplanes flew north over the sea off the city of Tyre, at a distance of 10 miles from the coast, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1935 and 2320 hours on 30 January 2003 three Israeli reconnaissance aircraft carried out overflights, as follows: the first, heading east over the city of Tyre at a distance of 9 miles from the coast and circling between Riyaq and Zahle; the second, over the city of Tyre and northward at a distance of 10 miles from the coast; and the third, heading eastward over the sea west of the city of Sidon at a distance of 8 miles from the coast. The two last-mentioned aircraft together circled over the South and the area east of Sidon and reached Damur. They thus violated Lebanese airspace.

Between 0425 and 0630 hours on 31 January 2003 two Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew eastward over the sea west of the city of Sidon at an altitude of 28,000 feet and circled over the area east of Sidon, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1100 and 1124 hours on the same day six Israeli warplanes flew north over the sea off the city of Tyre at a distance of 4 miles from the coast, after which four of them headed towards the Bekaa region and two, towards Shikka. They all circled between Shikka and Ghazir, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 2215 hours on 1 February 2003 an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea west of the city of Sidon at an extremely high altitude at a distance of 5 miles from the coast and circled between Sidon and Damur, then returned in the direction of the occupied territories at 0043 hours on 2 February 2003, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 1135 hours on 2 February 2003 eight Israeli warplanes overflew areas of the South and reached the regions of Kasrawan and the Bekaa, thus violating Lebanese airspace. Ground anti-aircraft batteries belonging to the Lebanese Army in the South and Bekaa regions targeted them, whereupon they returned in the direction of the occupied territories at 1200 hours.